

The Newport Mercury

VOL. LXXXVIII

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1849.

{ NO. 4,559.

THE HERCULES

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IF ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be
charged for each subsequent insertion, with a
large deduction to those advertising by the year.
No paper discontinued (unless at the discre-
tion of the Proprietors) until arrears are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

SEPTEMBER 1849.	SUN	MOON	HOON
8 SATURDAY,	5 38 6 22	9 36	eve's
9 SUNDAY,	5 40 6 20	10 20	0 30
10 MONDAY,	5 41 6 19	11 11	1 27
11 TUESDAY,	5 42 6 18	noon	2 23
12 WEDNESDAY,	5 43 6 16	0 7	3 23
13 THURSDAY,	5 45 6 15	1 8	4 21
14 FRIDAY,	5 46 6 14	2 14	5 9

MOON, last gr. 9th day, 2d hour, 4 m. evening.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

[—Public—No. 37.]

AN ACT making appropriations for current
and contingent expenses of the Indian de-
partment, and for fulfilling treaty stipula-
tions with the various Indian tribes, for
the year ending June thirtieth, one thou-
sand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of A-
merica in Congress assembled, That the fol-
lowing sums be, and they are hereby, ap-
propriated out of any money in the treasury
not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose
of paying the current and contingent ex-
penses of the Indian department, and fulfill-
ing treaty stipulations with the various Indian
tribes.

For the current and contingent expenses
of the Indian department, viz:

For the pay of superintendent of Indian
affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian
agents, as provided by the acts of June thir-
teenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and
of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-
seven, and of June twenty-seventh, eighteen
hundred and forty-six, fourteen thousand
dollars;

For the pay of sub-agents, authorized by
the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred
and thirty-four, six thousand seven hundred
dollars;

For the pay of interpreters, authorized by
the same act, ten thousand dollars;

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St.
Louis, authorized by the act of June twenty-
seven, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one
thousand two hundred dollars;

For the pay of clerk to superintendent of the
western territory, by the same act, one
thousand dollars;

For buildings at agencies and repairs, two
thousand dollars;

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with va-
rious Indian tribes, viz:

TO THE CHRISTIAN INDIANS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred
and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen
hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dol-
lars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of third August,
seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thou-
sand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
second article of the treaty of seventh Novem-
ber, eighteen hundred and seven, eight
hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth
September, eighteen hundred and nineteen,
one thousand dollars;

For support of blacksmith, and for farm-
ing utensils and cattle, and the employment
of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipu-
lated in the seventh article of the treaty of
fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and
thirty-seven, two thousand dollars;

For education during the pleasure of
Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of
the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred
and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONIES,
WINEBAGOS, AND NEW YORK
INDIANS.

For education during the pleasure of
Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of
the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hun-
dred and twenty-seven, one thousand five
hundred dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SU-
PERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI.

For payment in money, stipulated in the
second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth
July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven,
nine thousand five hundred dollars;

For payment in goods, stipulated in the
second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth
July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven,
nineteen thousand dollars;

For establishing three smiths' shops, sup-
porting three smiths, and furnishing iron
and steel, stipulated in the second article of
the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen
hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand
dollars;

For support of farmers, purchase of im-
plements, grain to seed, and to carry on

their agricultural pursuits, stipulated in the
second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth
July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one
thousand dollars;

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the
second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth
July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven,
two thousand dollars;

For purchase of tobacco, stipulated in the
second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth
July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven,
five hundred dollars;

For limited annuity, in money, for twenty
five years, stipulated in the fourth article of
the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hun-
dred and forty-two, twelve thousand five
hundred dollars;

For limited annuity, in goods, for twenty
five years, stipulated in the fourth article of
the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hun-
dred and forty-two, ten thousand five hun-
dred dollars;

For support of two smiths' shops, includ-
ing pay of smiths and assistants, and fur-
nishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth
article of the treaty of fourth October, eigh-
teen hundred and forty-two, two thousand
dollars;

For support of two farmers, stipulated in
the fourth article of the treaty of fourth Oc-
tober, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one
thousand dollars;

For pay of two carpenters, stipulated in
the fourth article of the treaty of fourth Oc-
tober, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one
thousand two hundred dollars;

For support of schools, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of fourth Octo-
ber, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two
thousand dollars;

For purchase of provisions and tobacco,
stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty
of fourth October, eighteen hundred and for-
ty-two, two thousand dollars;

For limited annuity, in goods, for five
years, stipulated in the fourth article of the
treaty of first August, eighteen hundred and
forty-seven, three thousand six hundred dol-
lars;

For payment, in specie, to the Chippewas
of Lake Superior, stipulated in the third ar-
ticle of the treaty of second August, eigh-
teen hundred and forty-seven, seventeen
thousand dollars;

For payment, in specie, to the Chippewas
of Mississippi, stipulated in the third article
of the treaty of second August, eighteen
hundred and forty-seven, seventeen thou-
sand dollars;

For limited annuity, for forty six years, to
be paid to the Chippewas of Mississippi,
stipulated in the third article of the treaty of
second August, eighteen hundred and forty-
seven, one thousand dollars.

TO THE CHICKSAWS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
act of twenty-fifth of February, seventeen
hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand
dollars;

TO THE CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
second article of the treaty of sixteenth Novem-
ber, eighteen hundred and five, three
thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth
October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six
hundred dollars;

For life annuity to chief, (Bob Cole) stipu-
lated in the tenth article of the treaty of
twentieth January, eighteen hundred and
twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars;

For permanent annuity for education, stipu-
lated in the second article of the treaty of
twentieth January, eighteen hundred and
twenty-five, six thousand dollars;

For life annuity to three district chiefs,
stipulated in the fifteenth article of the trea-
ty of twenty seventh September, eigh-
teen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and
fifty dollars;

For life annuity of one Wayne warrior,
stipulated in the twenty first article of the
treaty of twenty seventh September, eigh-
teen hundred and thirty, twenty five dol-
lars;

For limited annuity for twenty years,
stipulated in the seventeenth article of the
treaty of twenty seventh September, eigh-
teen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand
dollars;

For education of forty youths for twenty
years, (including support of teachers in the
nation, two thousand five hundred dollars,) stipu-
lated in the twentieth article of the treaty
of twenty seventh September, eigh-
teen hundred and thirty, twelve thousand
five hundred dollars;

For blacksmith, stipulated in the sixth ar-
ticle of the treaty of eighteenth of October,
eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred
dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, stipulated in
the ninth article of the treaty of twentieth
January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five,
three hundred and twenty dollars;

TO THE CREEKS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of seventh Aug-
ust, seventeen hundred and ninety, one
thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
second article of the treaty of sixteenth
June, eighteen hundred and two, three
thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth
January, eighteen hundred and twenty,
six thousand dollars;

For limited annuity, for twenty years,
stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty
of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred
and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated
in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-

fourth January, eighteen hundred and
thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred
and seventy dollars;

For two blacksmiths and assistants, stipu-
lated in the thirteenth article of the trea-
ty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen
hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six
hundred and eighty dollars;

For iron and steel for shops, five hundred
and forty dollars;

For wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth
article of the treaty of twenty-fourth Janu-
ary, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six
hundred dollars;

For education, stipulated in the thir-
teenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth
March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two,
three thousand dollars;

For interest on three hundred and fifty
thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipu-
lated in the third article of the treaty of
twenty-third November, eighteen hundred
and thirty-eight, seventeen thousand five
hundred dollars;

For education, stipulated in the fourth
article of the treaty of fourth January,
eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thou-
sand dollars.

TO THE DELAWARES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of third August,
seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one
thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
third article of the treaty of thirtieth Sep-
tember, eighteen hundred and nine, five-
hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
fifth article of the treaty of third October,
eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thou-
sand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth Sep-
tember, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine,
one thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in
the private article of supplemental treaty
of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hun-
dred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third Oc-
tober, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two
hundred dollars;

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in
supplemental article to treaty of twenty-
sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-
two, two hundred dollars;

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the
third article of the treaty of seventh June,
eighteen hundred and three, one hundred
dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated
in the sixth article of the treaty of third
October, eighteen hundred and eighteen,
seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred
and twenty dollars;

For interest on forty-six thousand and
eighty dollars, at five per centum, being
the value of thirty-six sections of land,
set apart by treaty of eighteen hun-
dred and twenty-nine, for education, stipu-
lated in resolution of the Senate of nine-
teenth January, eighteen hundred and
thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred
and four dollars.

TO THE FLORIDA INDIANS OR
SEMINOLES.

For blacksmith establishment, stipulated
in the sixth article of the treaty of eight-
eenth September, eighteen hundred and
twenty-three, and fourth article of the
treaty of ninth May, eighteen hundred and
thirty-two, one thousand dollars;

For annuity in goods, stipulated in the
sixth article of the treaty of fourth January,
eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thou-
sand dollars;

For annuity in money, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of fourth Janu-
ary, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three
thousand dollars;

For agricultural implements, stipulated
in the seventh article of the treaty of fourth
January, eighteen hundred and forty-five,
one thousand dollars.

TO THE IOWAS.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-
seven thousand-five hundred dollars, at five
per centum, stipulated in the second article
of the treaty of nineteenth October, eigh-
teen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand
eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

TO THE KICKAPOOS.

For limited annuity, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth
October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two,
five thousand dollars.

TO THE KANSAS.

For interest on two hundred thousand
dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the
second article of the treaty of fourteenth
January, eighteen hundred and forty-six,
ten thousand dollars.

TO THE MIAMIES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third
October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six,
twenty-five thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated
in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth Oc-
tober, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven
hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred
and twenty dollars;

For one thousand pounds of tobacco, two
thousand pounds of iron, and one thousand
pounds of steel, stipulated in the fourth ar-
ticle of the treaty of twenty third October,
eighteen hundred and twenty six, seven
hundred and seventy dollars;

For pay of miller, in lieu of gunsmith,
stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of
sixth October, eighteen hundred and eigh-

teen, six hundred dollars;

For one hundred and sixty bushels of
salt, stipulated in the fifth article of the
treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred
and eighteen, three hundred and twenty
dollars;

For education and support of prior, stipu-
lated in the sixth article of the treaty of
twenty third October, eighteen hundred and
twenty-six, two thousand dollars;

For the ninth of twenty instalments in
money, stipulated in the second article of
the treaty of twenty-eighth November,
eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thou-
sand five hundred dollars;

For payment in lieu of laborers, stipu-
lated in the sixth article of the treaty of twen-
ty eighth November, eighteen hundred and
forty, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in
the fifth article of the treaty of sixth Octo-
ber, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two
hundred dollars;

TO THE EEL RIVERS, (MIAMI).

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of third August,
seventeen hundred and ninety five, five hun-
dred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
third article of the treaty of twenty-first
August, eighteen hundred and five, two hun-
dred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
third article, and separate article, of the
treaty of the thirtieth September, eighteen
hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty
dollars;

TO THE MENOMONIES.

For limited annuity for twenty years,
stipulated in the second article of the trea-
ty of third September, eighteen hundred and
thirty six, twenty thousand dollars;

For two blacksmiths and assistants for
twenty years, stipulated in the second ar-
ticle of the treaty of third September, eigh-
teen hundred and thirty six, one thousand
four hundred and forty dollars;

For iron and steel for shops for twenty
years, four hundred and forty dollars;

For purchase of provisions for twenty
years, stipulated in the second article of the
treaty of third September, eighteen hun-
dred and thirty six, three thousand dollars;

For two thousand pounds of tobacco for
twenty years, stipulated in the second ar-
ticle of the treaty of third September, eigh-
teen hundred and thirty-six, three hundred
dollars;

For farming utensils and cattle for twen-
ty years, stipulated in the second article of
the treaty of third September, eighteen hun-
dred and thirty six, five hundred dollars;

For thirty barrels of salt for twenty years
stipulated in the second article of the treaty
of third September, eighteen hundred and
thirty six, one hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE OMAHAS.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated
in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth
of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven
hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred
and twenty dollars;

For agricultural implements, stipulated in
the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth
July, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hun-
dred dollars;

TO THE OJIBWES AND MISSOURIANS.

For limited annuity, stipulated in the sec-
ond article of the treaty of twenty first Sep-
tember, eighteen hundred and thirty-three,
two thousand five hundred dollars;

For agricultural implements, stipulated in
the third article of the treaty of twenty
first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-
three, five hundred dollars;

For education, stipulated in the fourth ar-
ticle of the treaty of twenty first September,
eighteen hundred and thirty three, five hun-
dred dollars;

For payment of farmer, stipulated in the
fifth article of the treaty of twenty first Sep-
tember, eighteen hundred and thirty three,
six hundred dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated
in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth
of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven
hundred and twenty dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred
and twenty dollars.

TO THE OTTOWAS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of third August,
seventeen hundred and ninety five, one
thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
second article of the treaty of the seventeenth
November, eighteen hundred and seven,
eight hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of the seven-
teenth September, eighteen hundred and
eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-
ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-
one, one thousand dollars.

TO THE OTTOWAS & CHIPPEWAS.

For limited annuity, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-
eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty
six, thirty thousand dollars;

For interest to be paid as annuity on two
hundred thousand dollars, per resolution of
the Senate of twenty seventh May, eighteen
hundred and thirty six, twelve thousand
dollars;

For education, stipulated in the fourth
article of the treaty of the twenty eighth
March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, five
thousand dollars;

For missions, stipulated in the fourth ar-
ticle of the treaty of the twenty eighth
March, eighteen hundred and thirty six,

three thousand dollars;

For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay
of physicians, stipulated in the fourth ar-
ticle of the treaty of twenty eighth March,
eighteen hundred and thirty six, three hun-
dred dollars;

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in
the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty
eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty
six, two thousand dollars;

For six thousand five hundred pounds of
tobacco, one hundred barrels of salt and five
hundred fish barrels, stipulated in the fourth
article of the treaty of the twenty eighth
March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, one
thousand one hundred dollars;

For three blacksmiths and assistants,
stipulated in the seventh article of the trea-
ty of the twenty eighth March, eighteen
hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one
hundred and sixty dollars;

For iron and steel for shops, six hundred
and sixty dollars;

For gunsmith at Madione, stipulated in
the seventh article of the treaty of the twen-
ty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty
six, one thousand dollars;

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred
and twenty dollars;

For two farmers and assistants, stipulated
in the seventh article of the treaty of the
twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and
thirty six, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For two mechanics, stipulated in the sev-
enth article of the treaty of the twenty
eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty
six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

TO THE OSAGES.

For interest on sixty nine thousand one
hundred and twenty dollars, at five per
centum, being the value of fifty four sections
of land set apart by treaty of the second
June, eighteen hundred and twenty five, for
educational purposes, per resolution of the
Senate of the nineteenth January, eighteen
hundred and thirty six, three thousand four
hundred and fifty six dollars;

For limited annuity, stipulated in the sec-
ond article of the treaty of the eleventh
January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine,
twenty thousand dollars;

For two smiths' establishments, stipu-
lated in the second article of the treaty of the
eleventh of January, eighteen hundred and
thirty nine, two thousand dollars;

For pay of two millers, stipulated in the
second article of the treaty of the eleventh
January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine,
one thousand two hundred dollars;

TO THE PIAKESHAW.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of the third Aug-
ust, seventeen hundred and ninety five, five
hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
third article of the treaty of the thirtieth
December, eighteen hundred and five, three
hundred dollars.

TO THE PAWNEES.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in
the fourth article of the treaty of the ninth
of October, eighteen hundred thirty three,
one thousand dollars.

TO THE POTTAWATOMIES OF HU-
RON.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
second article of the treaty of the seven-
teenth November, eighteen hundred and
seven, four hundred dollars.

TO THE POTTAWATOMIES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
fourth article of the treaty of the third Aug-
ust, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one
thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
third article of the treaty of the thirtieth
September, eighteen hundred and nine, five
hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
third article of the treaty of the second Oc-
tober, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two
thousand five hundred dollars;

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the
second article of the treaty of the twentieth
September, eighteen hundred and twenty
eight, one hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the
second article of the treaty of the twenty
ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-
nine, sixteen thousand dollars;

For limited annuity, stipulated in the third
article of the treaty of the twentieth Octo-
ber, eighteen hundred and thirty two, fifteen
thousand dollars;

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the
third article of the treaty of the twenty-
sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty
three, seven hundred dollars;

For limited annuity stipulated in the sec-
ond supplemental article of the treaty of the
twenty sixth September, eighteen hundred
and thirty three, two thousand dollars;

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the
third article of the treaty of the seventh
June, eighteen hundred and three, one hun-
dred and forty dollars;

For purchase of one hundred and sixty
bushels of salt

FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last, three steamers have arrived from Europe. The news from Paris is to the 23d, London 24th, and Liverpool to the 25th. The following is a synopsis of their news:—

The Queen has finished her visit to Ireland, and had passed over to Scotland. She has reached Balmoral, where she retires for a season into privacy.

The official record shows a continued increase of mortality arising from the general prevalence of the Cholera.

The political news from England is devoid of the least interest.

In Ireland, the reports of the harvest were generally satisfactory, though much wet weather had intervened, and in some districts there was a doubt about the potato crop.

FRANCE.—Gen. Oudinot's recall has been hushed up. The Pope has refused to return to Rome, despite of the most pressing entreaties of Gen. Oudinot.

M. Ledru Rollin has returned to Paris to stand his trial.

The treaty of peace between Austria and Sardinia had received the ratification of the two powers.

The first meeting of the Peace Congress took place on Wednesday in the great Hall of Cecile, in Chaussee de Antin. About 1500 persons were present. The celebrated M. Victor Hugo in the chair. Flags of all nations adorned the Hall.

The American gentlemen were received with enthusiastic cheers.

The names of parties who gave in their adhesion to the principles of the Congress were read, and then M. Victor Hugo made a speech amidst immense applause.

INDIA.—The tranquility of India has been disturbed by an insurrection on a small scale in Gwalior. Hostilities are about to recommence between the British in Lahore, and Gholah Sing. Large bodies of Sikhs were said to be flocking towards Cashmere once more to try the fortune of war against the British under the chieftain Gholah Sing.

MAHEMET ALI, ex-Ruler of Egypt, died at Alexandria on the 2d of August.

HUNGARY.—The intelligence from the seat of war in Hungary is of the most disastrous kind. The Hungarians have been defeated at all points, and the cause which they so courageously upheld against fearful odds has fallen past redemption.

The precise details of the circumstances which led to this unfortunate and unexpected result cannot be ascertained from any accounts within our reach. But of the main facts that the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms and submit unconditionally to the Russian forces, there is no reason whatever to doubt. The operations of the Hungarians under Bem, just preceding the termination of the struggle, are alone given in an intelligent form and would seem from the accounts to have had an important influence in bringing about the submission of the Hungarians.

The Vienna accounts by the way of Warsaw, of Aug. 16, state that the Hungarian Diet having surrendered its powers to Gorgey, dissolved itself. A meeting including Kossuth, Gorgey and Bem, subsequently took place at or near Arad, at which it was determined at once to put an end to a war as sanguinary as useless. Gorgey addressed the Council, protested that he had no hopes for the cause of Hungary, that all resistance was in vain, and that nothing but utter ruin would attend the prolongation of the struggle.

Gorgey's reasoning induced a large number of the Hungarian Generals to side with him, and to insist on surrendering. Not only Gorgey's corps, but also part of the besieging army at Temeswar, numbering in all from 30,000 to 40,000 men, stood by Gorgey, and the war party headed by Kossuth, Bem, and the leading members of the Hungarian Parliament, had nothing left but to hasten to Orsova. It is stated that they have already entered under Turkish territory; and is also stated that M. Kossuth carried with him the insignia of the Hungarian Empire, including the State jewels. Gorgey surrendered to Prince Paskiewitch under the one condition, it is said, that he could be called, that the Prince should intercede with the Austrian Emperor for himself, his troops and his country.

A Vienna letter in the "Deutsche Reforme," states the number of troops that surrendered with Gorgey to have been 27,000 men with 80 guns.

From a Vienna letter of the 17th, in the "Kohner Zeitung," it appears that Kossuth intends to hold out to the last. He has published a proclamation announcing the translation of his government from Arad to Orsova, where he is now; protected by the Hungarian army from the Baisk.

The Russian papers publish the following letter from Prince Paskiewitch, to his majesty the Czar:—"Hungary lies at the feet of your Imperial Majesty; the government of the insurgents have transmitted their power to Gorgey, and Gorgey the chief of the army of the insurgents, makes an unconditional surrender to the Russian army. His example will be followed by the other insurgent corps."

"The officers whom he sent to capitulate offered to proceed with or without Austrian Commissioners to force them to surrender. I have the fortune to inform your Imperial Majesty that Gorgey's only condition to his surrender, was to lay down his arms to your Majesty's arms."

"I have made arrangements for the insurgents to be disarmed by Gen. Rudigers corps. Respectfully, the commander of the Austrian army. As for Gorgey, I keep him at your Imperial Majesty's disposal."

It was rumored that the Emperor of Russia had set a price of 60,000 roubles on Kossuth's head, dead or alive.

It is asserted by some of the ardent friends of Hungary, that Gorgey has proved himself a traitor, and has yielded to the "golden arguments" of the Russians.

Kossuth's wife and family, it is said, has fallen into the hands of the Imperialist troops.

BY THE MAIL.

FALL RIVER.—The Weekly News contains an abstract from the Assessor's lists, from which we learn that the valuation of real and personal estate for the year 1849, is \$7,398,165 which is an increase of \$186,880 over that of 1848. The amount of taxes assessed the present year, is \$42,848 96—an increase of \$3,794 79 over the assessments of last year. The population is 14,003—81 more than in 1848, and 643 less than in 1847. The number of ratable polls this year is 2919—a diminution of 41 from last year, and 166 from the year before. The number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 this year is 2562; the number between the ages of 4 and 16 in 1848 was 2838.

The Fall River Iron Works and the Pocasset Manufacturing Company, are assessed the highest on the tax list—the former \$4,629 and the latter \$2,845. The American Print works pay \$1,871, and the estate of Wm. Valentine, \$1,129. No other estates or corporations pay over \$1,000. The number of marriages recorded for the year ending May 1, 1849, was 64, to 184 for 1848. The deaths recorded for year ending April 1st, are 189, to 199 last year. There were 350 births—15 less than the year before.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—A couple of thieves made a pretty extensive levy, on Thursday night, upon the property of persons stopping at Congress Hall. We are informed that two young men had slept at the hotel for two or three nights past, who were looked upon with suspicion, and there is little doubt that they are the persons who committed the robbery. They registered their names as Charles Thomas, of Buffalo and Wm. Anderson, of Mobile. They had stopped at another hotel in the city, and left without paying their bills, as they did also at Congress Hall. On Thursday night they went to their rooms, after the arrival of the Western train, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and in the morning they had disappeared, together with money and valuable jewelry from the rooms and trunks of the persons in the hotel. Mr. Darricott, a boarder, has suffered the loss of two gold watches and jewelry, valued together at about \$200. The money in his pocket was not taken. Mr. Van Denburg, another boarder, lost, in notes, drafts and money about \$1000. Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor of the first Baptist Church, had arrived in the Eastern train that night, and his pockets were emptied of all the money they contained. From one of the servants a watch and \$10 were taken. The box which had contained Mrs. Darricott's jewelry was found in the room where one of the suspected persons lodged. It is believed that they are still in the city, the officers are on track of them.

We were told yesterday that a lady was robbed of a purse, containing about fifty dollars, while she was in the depot, waiting for the morning train of cars to start.

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT.

HOTEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—We learn from the New Orleans Picayune, that the frame work of a magnificent hotel is being constructed in that city, to be erected in San Francisco. It will have one hundred feet front by seventy-five depth, and the fittings are to be of the most superb style. It is estimated that the edifice, when completed and ready for occupation, will have cost one hundred thousand dollars. It will be lighted with twenty costly chandeliers. The bedrooms for the sleeping chambers are to be all of iron. The wines and liquors will be the best the market of New Orleans can supply, and are to be retailed at twenty-five cents a glass. Carpenters, upholsterers and other mechanics will be sent to San Francisco to put the house together and fit it up.

DISCOVERED TO BE INNOCENT AND DISCHARGED.—On the 13th of July last Raymond Canbere, a lad belonging to the schooner Cape Fear, was examined before a United States commissioner in this city, and committed to answer on a complaint for stealing 236 half dollars from the cabin. The bag containing the coin was certainly missed from its accustomed place, and as the lad had been spending money very freely suspicion fell upon him, and one day a bag resembling the one lost was found under some boards upon the wharf, where he had been seen sitting. After his arrest the schooner sailed for St. Pierre, and on Friday last the owners here received a letter from the captain stating that the bag of half dollars had been found stowed away in some corner in the cabin. The letter was sent to Mr. Hunt, the district attorney, who immediately had the lad discharged from jail. The owners have paid him for the time he has been in confinement.

Boston Post.

TROUBLE AMONG THE TREMPANS.—We have been informed that Crisp, stage manager of the theatre in this city during the last season, but who has been in Cleveland for some months past, has deserted his wife and started off with a young woman named Jackson. The facts of the case, as far as we have been able to learn, are these:—While in Cleveland, Mrs. Crisp discovered that her husband was rather intimate with Miss Jackson, and accordingly called on that lady and remonstrated against the course of conduct the young lady had been pursuing. Miss Jackson, thinking that Mrs. Crisp had no right to interfere, made an assault upon her, and a regular scratch and pull, in which Mrs. C. came off victorious, ensued. In the course of the day, Crisp called on Miss Jackson, who gave her own version of the story, of course. Crisp immediately went to the hotel where himself and wife were stopping, and beat and abused his wife in a most shameful manner. "The people of Cleveland hearing of it, threatened him with a splendid hearing, composed of tar and feathers, but he stole a march on them, and started off with Miss Jackson.—Pittsburgh Post 28th.

THE FIRST UMBRELLA IN ENGLAND.—It is not a hundred years since a very eccentric Englishman named Jonas Hanway, having returned from his "Travels in the East," the record of which is still preserved in voluminous quarto form, with that title, in some old libraries, appeared in the streets of London on a rainy day (it does rain in England sometimes,) with a queer notion imported from China, in the shape of what is now called an umbrella. It was the first ever seen used in England, and probably the first in Europe. It attracted such curious and indignant notice, that the eccentric Jonas was soon surrounded by a furious English mob, and was boldly pelted with mud and other convenient missiles for his presumptuous audacity in thus attempting to screen his head and figure from the rain, which all true born Englishmen, from time immemorial, had allowed to beat upon them without resistance, as an "inevitable visitation" from the powers, upon all who chose leave the shelter of a roof in a storm or shower. The incident made a noise, and in spite of ridicule, the "outlandish, new fashioned notion" began to take mightily with the English, and as the new machine was found to be as effective in protecting the person against the rays of the summer's sun, as against the falling rain, the learned condescended to borrow a name for it from the Latin diminutive form of "umbra—a shade," umbrella, a little shade. Poor Jonas Hanway's innovation, so unpopular at first, merely shows what disadvantage it is to a man to be a few years "in advance of the age."

THRILLING INCIDENT.—An incident transpired a day or two since at the Government works at Solers' Pt. Plats, which was very unusual and thrilling in its character. It appears that, for some time past, a number of men have been engaged at that place, under the direction of Capt. Foster, of the U. S. corps of engineers, in digging a well, and the depth of 67 feet was attained after pretty hard labor with the pick and shovel. One of the workmen, on resuming operations, struck the bottom very hard with a shovel, and immediately a stream of water burst, with great violence, through the aperture. The poor man, frightened at the dreadful situation, immediately pulled the rope with which he had been lowered, and hallooed to those above to draw him out, which was quickly done, though he received a complete drenching. In less than five minutes the water had risen to within eight feet of the surface.—Baltimore Sun.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, has nearly recovered from his wounds, inflicted in his emancipation rencounter.

From the St. Louis Republican, August 25.

A BODY EXHUMED.—A few days ago three persons left Peoria for this city in company, on board a steamboat. Soon after leaving, one of the company took sick of the cholera, and shortly afterward the two others were also seized with the disease. One of the party died on board the boat and was buried on the shore. The other two were brought to this city, but in the last stages of the disease. One of them was taken by his friends, but whether he has recovered we have not been able to learn; neither have we learned his name.

The other was a Mr. Conklin, a merchant of Peoria, and, as we learn, a highly respectable and worthy man. He was taken very suddenly ill on the boat, and soon afterward made his will and delivered a package of money over to the officers of the boat. The package was not examined at the time, but Mr. Conklin had several times stated that he had upward of \$3000 in money with him. When he was to be removed from the boat, the package was opened and only \$1000 found in it. The keys of his valise could not be found, but it was finally opened and no money was found in it. His clothing was searched, but no traces of the missing amount could be gathered, and by this time Mr. Conklin was too far gone to give any information. All came to the conclusion that it had been stolen.

Mr. C. was conveyed to the Hotel for Invalids in the morning and died that evening, and was buried the next day. Before Mr. C. left home he telegraphed to his correspondents here that he was leaving with over \$3,000. News of the loss was sent to his family, and by return, an answer was received that he had a part of his funds sewed in his under flannel shirt. Upon exhuming the body, and divesting it of the shirt, which had not been taken off on account of the rigidity of the limbs after death, the remaining portion, \$2,030, was found, carefully sewed up in it. The result is gratifying to the friends of the deceased and his family.

STEAMBOATS PLAYING AT HIDE AND GO SEEK.—A heavy fog hung over our city and the lake, on Wednesday evening, rendering it impossible for vessels to see their way into or out of port. The steamer Pacific from Chicago, and the Superior from Buffalo, arrived off our harbor between 8 and 9 P. M., when the fog was at the densest, and impervious even to the rays of our friend Joe Sherwood's bright and well kept light on the bluff. The Pacific, not being able to make the light on the bluff, or the pier, rang her bell. The Superior, which was groping about in the fog, a mile or two farther north, taking the Pacific's bell as a signal from the shore, rung her's in answer. The Pacific deceived in like manner, put off in the direction of the Superior's bell, ringing her's at intervals. The Superior, at the same time was hunting about for the pier, whence the ringing they heard was supposed to proceed. Nearly two hours were passed in this agreeable occupation, the pier unaccountably shifting its position every few minutes, and baffling the efforts of either boat to find it. At length the mystery was explained, and both boats, after a regular game of hide and go seek in the fog, got safe alongside of the pier.—Mishawke Sentinel.

PETER PENCE IN GERMANY.—The money called "Peter pence," given to aid the Pope in his recent troubles, have been contributed chiefly in the least enlightened parts of Catholic Christendom. The Germans would give nothing. The Paris Archives of Christianity of the 14th ult. says—"What proves that Popery exerts no great influence in Germany, and that the Catholic church there is more German than Roman is, that nothing can be collected among twenty millions of Catholics for the help of the father of the faithful, the poor Exile at Gaeta. Peter pence was raised to some extent in France, where in certain dioceses the indigent gave of their penny. But in Germany, where heaps of gold have been collected to repair and finish the cathedral of Cologne, (a German edifice) not a cent has been contributed for the Pope of Rome."

New York Observer.

STRAKER GEORGIA got aground on the bar in the river, four miles from Easton, about two weeks ago. She went ashore on flood tide, which subsiding, left her resting on piles that had been driven to form a wharf. The weight of the vessel caused the piles to pass through her bottom. Men were sent down into the water, dressed in "sub-marine armour," screwed the piles off, and placed tarred canvass over the holes in the vessel, and a board upon that. This effectively prevented the water from entering her. Four suction engines were put to work on Saturday night, and by four o'clock on Sunday morning, she began to float, and during the day she was drawn into the river and anchored.

Baltimore Patriot.

WILLIAM WEISSER, shipping merchant, 91 Wall street, died in New York on the 29th ult., having burst a blood vessel while ascending the stairs with Blanche Appleton at a house of ill fame, 75 Mercer street.—He had preferred a charge of forgery against a German named Haslin, his book keeper, who is now in the Tombs; but in Weissers own pockets were found forged checks on the North River Bank amounting to \$20,000. Weissers lived in a great style, and leaves a young and handsome wife.

In Lewiston Falls, Me., a lad named Ford was kicked by a horse above the right eye, fracturing the skull from the external angle of the eye across the centre of the forehead, driving a portion of the skull bone, equal at least to two square inches of surface, completely into the substance of the brain, and entirely destroying a portion of its interior lobe. The fragments were carefully removed, with the detached portions of the brain, the wound dressed, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

EDDY, a negro slave, the property of Maj. J. T. Kirby, for violent assault with intent to kill his master, is to be hanged at Spartanburg, S. C. Sept. 14.

THE RED RIVER OVERFLOW.—We have already published several short accounts of the great overflow in Red River, but the following, from the Alexandria (La.) Republican, extra, of the 21st inst., is fuller than any account we have yet seen:—

The extraordinary and unheard of flood of Red River has put it altogether beyond our power to continue the regular weekly issues of our paper. To print this extra, giving a brief account of the calamity, terrible, awful and overwhelming as it most truly is, it will be necessary for us to work in water three feet deep on one of the highest first floors in town.

The oldest inhabitants of the county, men of sixty and seventy, who were born and raised here, say that the water has never been as high as it is now during their existence. As far as we have been able to learn, it extends from hill to hill every where, covering, except a few high spots, all the alluvial lands on both sides of Red River, on Bayous Robert and Rapides, and perhaps Bayou Bruf. Even a large portion of the lands of the Plaisance settlement, which have been considered perfectly secure against high water, are partially inundated. The loss has consequently been very great. In this parish, in the crops of cotton and sugar alone, estimating the former at 25,000 bales and the latter at 10,000 hogheads, with the usual amount of molasses, it will exceed \$1,700,000, and if we include corn, stock, and damage done to property, it must approximate to \$300,000.

Our former proprietors leaved against an 1844 rise, and many of them felt so secure behind what they conceived their invincible breastworks that they made no preparations at all for moving until the water, rising as it did with extraordinary rapidity completely covered them. Hence on some places only a part of the stock was saved while on others it was all lost.

The accounts of the suffering above, represent it to be even worse than it is here. Having no high lands to fly to, the inhabitants have had to huddle with their cattle upon their highest grounds, and either stand in water waist deep, or climb up into trees and wait for a boat to rescue them.

It is impossible to estimate the loss by the flood in the valley of Red River. Instead of upward of 25,000, this parish will not produce 2000 bales. In the valley, instead of upward of 130,000 bales, not 30,000 will be made. The loss in this one article will consequently be \$5,000,000, which is nothing to the loss of the corn crop, of stock, of farming implements, the destruction of improvements, and general breaking up of plantations. To these too are to be added the loss of credit, no mean item, which we must measurably suffer. Truly it is a sad fix that this country is in.

The damage done to the town cannot now be estimated, but it is considerable. Many of the houses are partially undermined, and others are liable to be before the water leaves us. Until it does so, at least until it leaves our floor, our readers we fear will not again hear from us.

A CHILD POISONED.—On Tuesday afternoon, an Irish girl named Eliza Mear, about sixteen years of age, was arrested on a charge of having attempted to poison an infant daughter of Mrs. Cyrus G. Morse of Washington Place, Roxbury, by pouring a tea-spoonful of quicksilver down its throat. The girl confessed the deed at once, and said that she had purchased the quicksilver at an apothecary's for the purpose. It is supposed that the girl is insane, as she had once or twice attempted to set the house on fire. There is no evidence that the girl had any trouble with her mistress, but on the contrary, she had always been esteemed as a faithful servant. Eliza was taken before Justice Woodside of Roxbury, who after a hearing of the charge preferred, committed her to Dedham jail for want of surety in the sum of \$1000. Prompt means were applied to save the child, and it was considered to be out of danger.

A HOAX.—The people of Springfield have been made the victims of quite a hoax. The Republican says that a fellow announced by placards, &c., an entertainment by a band of bell ringers at Hampden Hall, Thursday night, and cheated all who put their trust in him. He staid by the hall till 8 o'clock, receiving some six dollars from persons who went in, and then started for the hotel to "get the players," but instead of that, took the cars for New York (as is supposed) leaving hotel-keeper, printer, the agent of the hall and a band of musicians whom he had engaged to play in the hall previous to the appearance of the bell ringers, all in the lurch. No bell ringers accompanied him, and the whole operation was a swindle.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—There is no longer any reason to doubt that there has been a very extensive organization in this country of armed forces, for the purpose of leaving the country on a warlike enterprise, although it has not yet been made certain what was to be the point of attack. Whether Cuba or the Sierra Madre was the object it is probable that the growing iniquity has been nipped in the bud by the foresight and energy of our government.—Bos. Daily Advertiser.

ROBBERY.—A package of bank notes, amounting to \$3900, which had been entrusted to the care of Mr. D. G. McCreary, of Parkersburg, by the Bank of that place, to be delivered to the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, was discovered to be missing from the steamer Elite on Sunday morning, when the boat was about two miles below the Wheeling wharf. The trunk of Mr. McCreary had been unlocked in his state-room, and the package taken from the spot where he had placed it with another package of \$2500, which was left in the trunk.—Phil. Ledger.

At Berthoud, in Switzerland, Jacob Moser, a widower, forty-five years of age, murdered his four children, aged from 17 to 7 years. The children were all idiots, and three of them dumb.

ANOTHER ANTI-RENT OUTRAGE.—Our Sand lake and rent friends are at work once more. Sheriff Hagamani, of Rensselaer county, went, on Monday afternoon, about two o'clock, to the house of John Brooks, in Sandlake, to sell his property on an execution in favor of the assignees of Wm. P. Van Rensselaer. He was attacked as soon as he commenced operations by a corporal's guard of seven untried bull-terrier looking charcoal merchants, in the disguise of calico coats, hats minus the brim and crown brown paper dickies, and corduroy boots, who took from him his papers in a sanguinary manner and tore them in ten thousand pieces, when they surrounded the official, took him to his wagon, and told him he had better leave or they would give him a coat of tar and feathers, and pelt him with half hatched effusions from a hen, a hint he was not slow to take. Another larger party remained in the neighboring woods to aid if necessary. Several hundred persons were on the ground, but none offered to aid Mr. Hagamani in vindicating the majesty of the law.

Albany Knickerbocker, 29th.

ACCIDENT IN KENSINGTON.—About 7 o'clock this morning a very serious and frightful accident happened in the third story of the planing mill of George B. East, in Bench street, near Shackamaxon, Kensington, which apartment of this building is occupied by George W. Hanna, sash maker. A workman in Mr. Hanna's employ, by the name of Yeannus Silverthorn, was terribly injured in the following way.

Shortly after the machinery had been put in motion for the day's work, Silverthorn noticed that an India rubber strap, which drove the grind-stone and which was off the pulley, had become entangled upon the shaft, with the end flapping about. Thinking that he could disengage it without much risk, he rashly seized it by a loop that was in the end. The loop caught his wrist, and in an instant he was whirled from his footing to the ceiling, and carried round the shaft no less than four or five times, when he fell to the floor in a state of insensibility.

The shaft was making at least one hundred revolutions a minute, and between the top of it and the ceiling there was only a space of eighteen inches. It was in this contracted compass that the poor man's body, at every revolution, was dashed and crushed against the joists overhead, and piles of boards that were in racks. His right hand was twisted off at the wrist, so as to hang only by the skin, his shoulder and side were shockingly contused and lacerated, his right leg frightfully bruised and mashed, and other parts of his body injured.

The sufferer was promptly attended by Dr. Goldsmith, who advised that he should be conveyed at once to the Pennsylvania Hospital, which was accordingly done. Mr. Silverthorn is about 35 years of age. He has a family consisting of a wife and two children, the former being in very delicate health.—Phil. Bulletin, 1st.

INTERESTING TO COMMERCE.—We learn that an official letter has been received by the Mayor of this city, announcing that the quarantine on vessels from this port, arriving at Havana, has been reduced from twenty days to eight days.

N. O. Delta, 25th.

OLD STAGERS.—Among the cartmen who have recently renewed their licenses at the Mayor's office in this city, there are some who have retained their occupation, uninterrupted, for thirty-five, forty-three, and even fifty-five years; a sufficient evidence of the physical, if not pecuniary advantages of their vocation, as well as their fidelity to their trust.—New York Post.

PROVISION FOR A WIDOW.—It will be remembered that a short time since the train of cars on the Philadelphia road ran off the track near Princeton, N. J., killing three persons, among them was Mr. William Conover, the head carpenter in the employ of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. From the Trenton State Gazette we learn that in consideration of the long and faithful services of Mr. Conover, the railway and canal companies, in a joint board of the directors, have settled an annuity of \$300 per annum upon his widow, besides releasing her house from a mortgage of 1000.

YIELDING TO TEMPTATION.—A black snake, four feet and a half in length, was captured in an apothecary shop in Lowell, on Monday. He was brought to the city in a load of wood. Having made his way to the apothecary shop, liquor was put upon the floor, and the unfortunate visitor yielded to temptation, got drunk and was easily captured. This is another striking instance of the dangers to which unsophisticated visitors to the city are exposed.

SUCCESSFUL GOLD HUNTER.—Letters were received in Boston a day or two since from a young man, who is now in California, formerly a resident of Newburyport, directing his friends to erect for him a fine and commodious dwelling house, at an expense not exceeding \$4000, and to draw on him for the amount.

RESCUE OF A PRISONER BY A WIFE.—A man, named Thomas Gorman, charged with participating in a recent shooting affray, near the Moyamensing prison, was arrested in front of the State House, yesterday, by officer Palmer. On his way to prison, through Hubbell street where he lived, his wife, assisted by others, beat the officer and rescued him.

An ox escaped from a slaughter house in Houston street, New York, and knocked down seventeen persons before he was stopped, one of whom was dangerously injured in the head. A young butcher who followed the animal finally despatched him with a cleaver.

FORTUNATE.—As Mr. Oliver Wheeler, of Auburn, N. Y., was driving up Owaseo street in a buggy, with his wife and sister, his horse became restive just before he reached the woolen factory, in consequence of which his wife made the effort to jump out. In attempting to prevent her Mr. Wheeler partially lost the management of the horse, which suddenly sheered to the right, precipitating the whole party down the bank of the Owaseo to the distance of about 100 feet. The bank is so precipitous at the point at which they went over, that one could not walk down, and though the horse in his descent rolled over Mrs. Wheeler, striking her in the face with one of his shoes, neither of the party were seriously injured.

YANKEE SULLIVAN has been in town, and attempted to get up an exhibition of ruffianism at Concert Hall, but we are glad that it proved a substantial failure. With his appearance came the advent of the burglars who have been committing depredations upon our citizens. We do not know that there is any necessary connection between the two events; and it may be that we have only been favored with the presence of a portion of the migratory tribe of villains, who pass through the country periodically, and are now on the route to the state fair. We notice, however, that the authorities of Syracuse, have appointed a strong extra police force, and, it is said, have sent to New York for some of the experienced officers of that city.

Buffalo Commercial.

A Hindoo, having been summoned to give evidence before the court of judicature in Calcutta, deposed that such a circumstance happened in her presence. The judge asked where it happened—she replied in the verandah of such a house. "Pray, my good woman," said the judge, "how many pillars are there in that verandah?" The woman, not perceiving the trap that was laid before her, without much consideration said that the verandah was supported by four pillars. The counsel for the opposite party immediately offered to prove that the verandah contained five pillars, and that consequently no credit could be given to her evidence. The woman, perceiving her error, addressed the judge—"My lord," said she, "your lordship has for many years presided in this court, and every day that you come here ascend a flight of stairs; may I beg to know how many steps these stairs consist of?" The judge confessed that he did not know.—"Then," replied she, "if your lordship cannot tell the number of steps you ascend daily to the seat of justice, it cannot be astonishing that I should forget the number of pillars in a balcony which I never entered half a dozen times in my life." The judge was much pleased with the woman's wit, and decided in favor of her party.

Two young Creoles of N. Orleans fought a duel on the 25th ult. The weapons were shotguns loaded with a single ball—the distance forty paces. After the first exchange of shots, neither party being wounded, the challenge was apologised, and the affair ended.

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For forty barrels of salt, and forty kegs of tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred dollars:

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars:

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, forty thousand dollars:

TO THE SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars:

For permanent annuity stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars:

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, six dollars:

For blacksmith, and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars:

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars:

TO THE SENECA AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars:

TO THE SENECA.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars:

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars:

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars:

For iron and steel for shop, three hundred and twenty dollars:

For pay of miller, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars:

TO THE WYANDOTTES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seventeen thousand and five hundred dollars:

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seven hundred and twenty dollars:

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and seventy dollars:

For education, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars:

TO THE WINNEBAGOES.

For limited annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars:

For limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars:

For fifty barrels of salt, and three thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred dollars:

For one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and seventy-five dollars:

For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars:

For iron and steel for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars:

For laborers and oxen, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty-five dollars:

For education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars:

For six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs and other implements, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars:

For pay of two physicians, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars:

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty five thousand dollars:

For interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars:

WEAS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the second October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand dollars:

MEMORANDUMS.

For fulfilling treaty with the Menomonees, ratified at the present session of Congress, viz:

For payment to the chiefs to enable them to arrange and settle the affairs of their tribe, preparatory to their removal to their new country, per first clause of fourth article of treaty, eighth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, thirty thousand dollars:

For payment to the mixed blood, and in such proportions to each as the chiefs in council, and a commissioner to be appointed by the President, shall designate, per second clause of same article and treaty, forty thousand dollars:

For payment for expenses of removal, per third clause of same article and treaty, twenty thousand dollars:

For payment for subsistence for one year after removal, per fourth clause of same article and treaty, twenty thousand dollars:

For the establishment of a manual labor school, the erection of a grist and saw mill, and other necessary improvements, per fifth clause of same article and treaty, fifteen thousand dollars:

For the payment of improvements on the lands ceded, per eighth clause of same article and treaty, five thousand dollars:

For the services and expenses of a commissioner to distribute the half-breed fund, per second clause of same article and treaty, two thousand dollars:

For expenses of a delegation of Indians to explore their new country, per sixth article same treaty, four thousand dollars:

NEW YORK INDIANS.

For payment to the emigrant New York Indians who went west in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six their proportion of the annuities due the Seneca and the Six Nations of New York for that year, to be returned to the United States when recovered from Samuel H. Punch, late sub-Indian agent, and his associates, four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-five cents:

For compensation to an agent and two interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas in addition to former appropriations for this object, three thousand dollars:

For surveying the northern and western boundary lines of the country now owned by the Creek Indians, fifteen thousand dollars:

ROBT. C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved March 2, 1850.
JAMES K. POLK.

BEDSTEADS.

A LARGE LOT of French Windlass Screw BEDSTEADS, a variety of patterns, just received from New York, on consignment to

W. F. & A. BARKER,

—DEALERS IN—

FURNITURE, FEATHERS, BEDS & MATTRESSES, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, BIRD CAGES, BRUSHES, BROOMS & MATTS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, &c. &c.

A fresh supply of Goods just received at Nos. 155 & 159 (new numbers,) T. mes street.

BEDS, MATTRESSES & CUSHIONS manufactured to order.

Newport, April 21, 1849.—tf.

NOTICE.

MISS M. J. DINSMORE takes the opportunity to inform the people of Newport and its vicinity that her *Daguerrian Gallery* is now open in the House formerly occupied by Mr. George W. Stanhope, in Broad street, near the State House.—Her pictures are entirely free from that dull, smoky appearance discoverable in most Daguerreotypes, (the shades being a clear dark and light) resembling a fine steel engraving. The eye, also, is perfectly bright, and clear, giving a more lifelike expression to the picture. All who may be desirous of obtaining true copies of themselves or friends are invited to call and examine specimens. Recollect the number, (3 Broad st.)

Guardian's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been by the Honorable Court of Probate of Little Compton, appointed Guardian of the persons and estates of *Harriet A. White, Mary C. White, Elizabeth W. White, Thos. E. White, Benjamin B. White, Martha L. White, Pardon E. White, Susan F. White, and Charles G. White*, minors, children of David D. White, late of said Little Compton, dec., and having qualified herself according to law, hereby gives notice to the Creditors of her said wards, to exhibit their claims to her, within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said minors, to pay the same to her immediately.

PATIENCE WHITE, Guardian.

Little Compton, August 13, 1849.

FOR SALE.

ONE-THIRD PART of the Sloop *ANNAWON*, burthen 85 46 tons, sails fast, and is well adapted to the Lightering business at Mobile, being staunch and strong, can also be sent to sea with little expense.

The vessel may be seen at the Long Wharf.

For further particulars apply to

MARGARET D. BURDICK,

Administratrix on the estate of Daniel Burdick.

Aug. 4, 1849.—tf.

THE *Providence Weekly Journal* will please copy 6 weeks, and forward their bill.

LOST

AN OPENED LETTER, containing three certificates of Stock, made in my name: for which if found and returned to me, I will on delivery pay FIFTY DOLLARS, to save trouble in procuring new certificates. Steps have been taken to foreclose or stop sales if offered. The Stock is therefore worthless to any one save myself.

C. FRY.

Newport, July 28, 1849.

N. B.—The articles lost as above, are 20 Shares of Boston and Providence Rail Road Stock, new emission; a Deposit certificate for \$2340 dollars U. States Bank Notes, and a certificate No. 362, dated 4th January 1847 for \$5000 U. States 6 per cent stock, Loan of '46. Payable in 1856.

C. FRY.

Court of Probate Little Compton Aug. 13, 1849.

AN instrument in writing dated 5th day of February 1848, purporting to be the last will and testament of

GODFREY PEARCE,

late of Little Compton, dec., was presented by James Pearce, sole Executor named therein for Probate, and for letters testamentary to issue thereon.

It is ordered that the same be received, and the consideration thereof, referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Little Compton on Monday the 10th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury* that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has moved his Soap and Candle establishment from the Stone Building on Broad street, to the building on *SHERMAN* street, formerly the old meeting house, (fitted and used for a short time as a Soap House, by Sanford Bell),—where he has on hand

Hard and Soft Soap, Mould and Dips

Candles, &c.,

of equal quality to any made in this State or else where.

Store keepers furnished at the lowest prices and sent to them free of expense.

SILAS WARD.

Newport, Dec. 23, 1848.—tf.

NOTICE

THE new and splendid steamboat *CALANCONIS*, Capt. Brayton, will commence her regular trips between Newport and Providence on MONDAY next, touching at Bristol, Bristol Ferry and Fall River, each way. Leaving Providence every day (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Fall River 104—on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, and arrive at Newport about 11 A. M. Returning will leave Newport at 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the 3 o'clock train at Fall River for Boston; and leave Fall River at 4 o'clock, P. M., touching at Bristol and Bristol Ferry, and arrive at Providence at about 6 o'clock. Fare for a single passage 50 cents, or Excursion tickets for the day at the same rate—Tickets between Newport and Boston \$1.50, and Baggage ticketed through to connect directly with the Road without Carriages at Fall River.

For further information apply to

ANTHONY STEWART,

Newport, June 30, 1849.—tf.

TO LET.

THE COTTAGE in Kay st., now occupied by the Rev. Henry Jackson. For terms &c., apply to

SAMUEL ENOS.

NOTICE.—The subscribers will furnish 30 or 40 Young Ladies who understand embroidery, with Shawls and fringing them, with steady employment; or those who have a fancy and a tact at similar work, can soon learn to do them if they wish to, on application to

July 14.] WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

WOOLEN YARN & KNITTING WORSTED of superior quality, for sale by

Aug. 2.] H. SESSIONS.

WHITE MOUSSELIN DE LAINE, of very fine quality, just received by

Aug. 4.] P. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

CHAMBER CARPETS, neat, small patterns of Brussels and superfine, for Chambers and Sitting rooms, for sale by

July 21.] P. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

THE ESTATE on Thames street, long known as the residence of William Lee, dec., consisting of a lot of land 90 feet front and rear, and extending to the harbor,—with a two story dwelling house, stable and other out buildings thereon, and is well supplied with well and rain water; together with a Spar Yard, having a Spar Shop 70 feet long, with ample dock and wharf room, and all the necessary fixtures for prosecuting the spar-making business,—for which purpose it has been occupied for upwards of 100 years in the same family.

If this estate is not sold by the 1st of May next it will then be let together, or separately as desired. The dwelling house is well arranged for two families.

March 31.

FOR SALE

Or To Let for the Season Furnished.

A NEW two-story Stone House, situated on A Spring street, about 1/4 of a mile south of the compact part of the town. This House is very commodious and well finished, has a patent Cooking Range; bathing room, force pumps for rain and well water, &c.; and commands a fine view of the town and harbor, and of the adjacent farms, with nothing to interrupt the prospect on either side. For further information apply to,

R. P. LEE,

At the R. I. Union Bank.

Newport, March 31.—tf.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he has been appointed Administrator on the estate of

DAVID D. WHITE,

late of Little Compton, deceased, and has accepted of said trust, and qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all the Debtors to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said estate, to present the same for settlement to

CHRISTOPHER T. WHITE, Adm'r.

Little Compton, Aug. 13, 1849.

TO LET.

THE LARGE and convenient two story House, pleasantly situated at the corner of Caleb Earl street, near the head of Broad street, well arranged for one or two families: with wood-houses, cellar, well of water, and every other convenience attached. For terms apply to

WM. D. STEWART,

Broad street.

Newport, April 28.]

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of

NANCY WILBUR,

late of Newport, single woman dec., and given bond as the law directs, all persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to him.

EDWIN WILBUR.

Newport, Aug. 13, 1849.

TO LET

and possession given the first of July.

THE VERY PLEASANT and convenient House, and garden (already planted), next south of the residence of the subscriber, at present occupied by Lieut. Stephen Cornell. For terms apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, June 2, 1849.—tf.

WM. H. SMITH,

DENTAL SURGEON.

WOULD inform the citizens of Newport and its vicinity, that he has taken rooms at Mrs. WILCOX'S, over Messrs. Finch & Eng's Store, (first door North of Swinburn's Block, Thames street,) where he will be in attendance to perform all operations essential to the preservation of the TEETH and GUMS. He will also insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from one, to an entire set, in the best possible manner. Work warranted and prices moderate.

Mr. S. has had a number of years experience in his Profession, and therefore feels confident that he can perform all operations to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

Mr. S. would also state that he intends making Newport his permanent residence, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Unquestionable references given, if required. He has a Compound Dentifrice of the best quality, and preserving the Teeth in a very superior article, prepared by himself.

Newport, May 5, 1849.

TO LET

THE valuable estate No. 148 Thames street. The store has been recently repaired and modernized, and as a business location is not surpassed by any in Newport. The tenement is roomy and convenient—there is a good cellar and well of water, and a large garden, containing some valuable fruit trees. For terms apply to

WILLIAM HUNTER.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st of April

THAT well known estate in Broad street, near the State House, now occupied as a Boarding House, by George W. Stanhope, and formerly for many years by Joseph Fish. It contains about 20 Rooms, with a Cook House, and every necessary convenience. The House is in good repair, and its location will be found very convenient for travellers or persons having business with the Courts or the General Assembly. It will be leased for one or more years. For further particulars and terms apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Newport, March 10, 1849.

REMOVAL,

SIMON MOFFITT having removed his depot to SHERMAN STREET, about 8 rods South east from his former location, keeps constantly a variety of Window Frames & Sashes,—glazed and unglazed. Blinds and Doors,—of various sizes. He also manufactures Lock Sashes, of a superior kind, for strength and durability.

Having fitted up his shop in first rate order, he is able to turn out large or small JOBS with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. All those in want of such work, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

N. B.—Building and Repairing particularly attended to.

Newport, Oct. 1, 1848.—tf.

HOSIERY and GLOVES,

Line Hdk's, Woolen, Worsted, Linen & Cotton

For sale at J. H. HAMMETT'S,

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

CHILDREN'S SHOES, &c.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public; that he has received his Summer supply, consisting of—Men's calf, goat and seal Boots, Gents French calf Boots, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Buskins and Slippers, of the latest styles; Misses Shoes, of every description; Boys Boots & Shoes; Childrens fancy Shoes &c. Also Gaiters. These goods have been carefully selected, and are offered at prices to suit the most economical, at the old stand, nearly opposite the Post Office, by

JOHN N. POTTER.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of Rough & Ready,

Opera, and Cloth GAITERS.

Farm For Sale,

THAT VALUABLE and pleasant FARM, about three miles from Newport on the West road leading to Bristol Ferry, in Middletown, containing about one hundred acres of first quality and highly cultivated tillage land, with two good dwelling-houses, out kitchen, wood house, milk room, ice house, carriage house and stable, crib, and several other small buildings. The whole Farm is walled in from 3 to 8 acres, with two orchards, a large garden, and about one acre of land on the west shore below the farm bought for the purpose of taking sea-weed and sand for the use of the Farm. For terms of payment, which will be liberal, apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,

in Newport.

Aug. 5, 1848.

For Sale or To Let.

The pleasant House in Broad street, belonging to the estate of the late Richard K. Randolph, Esq. It contains 12 finished rooms, has a good well of water, cisterns, wood house, garden &c. The rent is \$150. Apply to

MISS YEOMANS, in Broad street.

June 23, 1849.

GLASS! GLASS!!

5 HUNDRED Boxes of French and American window and picture GLASS, double and single thickness sizes from 6 by 8 to 18 by 24 inches. It being the greatest selection and quantity ever introduced in this town, is now offered for sale at 20 per cent less than any other store in town, by the box or single pane. ALSO, all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, POT ASHES, &c., usually kept in a Paint store, at No. 29 Spring street.

Newport, March 31, 1849.—1y.

E. J. READ.

TO LET,

A HOUSE in Pelham street having a large kitchen, and two large cellars in the basement, and ten or eleven rooms on two floors including a spacious hall, with a yard, rainwater cistern, &c. For further particulars and terms, apply to

DAVID MELVILLE,

Frank Street.

Newport, March 3, 1849.—tf.

FOR SALE

THE beautiful mansion owned and occupied by the subscriber, 1 mile from Newport, on the main road to Boston. The situation is unrivalled. The house was planned by Warren, and built by Tallman & Bucklin, with the best materials. In the most substantial manner. An orchard in full bearing, a garden of 14 acres, surrounded by a buckthorn hedge well stocked with small fruits,—Forest trees and shrubbery of a large growth present the most attractive whole, for a summer residence, to be found on the Island. Purchasers are invited to call and view the establishment every day between the hours of 9 & 12 A. M., or 3 and 5 P. M. If not sold previous to the 1st of August, it will be offered at auction on that day.

WM. VERNON.

June 30, 1849.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.—Parents or Guardians wishing to place their children or wards in any of the Public Schools, are informed that the School Committee have assigned SATURDAY of each week, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till noon, as the time for giving permits, during which time, applications must be made to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Dumont, at his office in Frank street. By order of the Committee.

CHARLES T. BROOKS, Secretary.

Newport, July 14, 1849.—tf.

FOR SALE,